



**United States Agency for International Development
Bureau of Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Office of Food for Peace**

Annual Results Report

**Save the Children Federation, Inc. /Guatemala
FFP-A-12-00007**

**Submission Date: October 18, 2013
Applicable Fiscal Year: FY2013**

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List of Acronyms

BL	Base Line
CBGMP	Community Based Growth Monitoring Promotion
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
COCODE	Community Development Council (Consejo Comunitario de Desarrollo)
CODESAN	Coordinadora Departamental de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional
COLRED	Local Coordinator for Disaster Reduction (Coordinadora Local para la Reducción de Desastres)
COMRED	Municipal Coordinator for Disaster Reduction (Coordinadora Municipal para la Reducción de Desastres)
COMUSAN	Municipal Commission for Health, Food and Nutrition Security (Comisión Municipal de Salud, Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional)
COSAN	Comité de Seguridad Alimentaria Nutricional (FS Committees)
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSB	Corn Soy Blend
DIP	Detailed Implementation Plan
DFAP	Development Food Assistance Program
ENSMI	Encuesta Nacional de Salud Materno Infantil
EWS	Early Warning System
FANTA	Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance III Project
FNS	Food and Nutrition Security
FFP	Food for Peace
FFW	Food for Work
FtF	Feed the Future
FY	Fiscal Year
GMP	Growth Monitoring and Promotion
GIS	Geographic Information System
GROW	Grass Roots building Our Wealth
HH	Household
ICF	ICF International (Baseline contractor)
IY	Implementation Year
INSOFT	Inside Software Solution
IPTT	Indicator Performance Tracking Table
IRs	Intermediate Results
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MCHN	Maternal Child Health and Nutrition
ML	Mother Leader
MSPAS	Ministry of Public Health and Social /Ministerio de Salud Publica y Asistencia Social
MUAC	Mid Upper Arm Circunference
PAISANO	Western Program of Integrated Food Security and Food Actions (Programa de Acciones Integradas de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional del Occidente)
PAISANO/ PCI	Specific program activities under the responsibility of PCI

PAISANO/ SC	Specific program activities under the responsibility of SC
PASMO	Social Marketing Organization
PCI	Project Concern International
PLW	Pregnant, lactating women
PREP	Pipeline Resource, Estimate Proposal
PROCOMIDA	Programa Comunitario Materno-Infantil de Diversificación Alimentaria
PROEDUSA	Departamento de Promocion y Educacion en Salud (del Ministerio de Salud Publica y Asistencia Social)
PROSAN	Programa de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional del Ministerio de Salud Publica y Asistencia Social
RUTF	Ready-to Use Therapeutic Food
SAMI	Automated System for Information Management (Sistema Automatizado para el Manejo de Información)
SEGAMIL	Seguridad Alimentaria Enfocada en los Primeros 1,000 dias
SBC	Social Behavior Change
SC	Save the Children
SE CONRED	Executive Secretariat – National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction (Secretaría Ejecutiva - Coordinadora Nacional para la Reducción de Desastres)
SEGEPLAN	General Secretariat of the Presidency for Planning and Programming (Secretaría General de Planificación y Programación de la Presidencia)
SESAN	Secretaría de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional
SILVYA	Local Surveillance and Alert System (Sistema Local de Vigilancia y Alerta)
SO	Strategic Objective
TOPS	Technical Operations and Program Support program.
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WAZ	Weight for length (z-score)
WE	Women Empowered Initiative
WHZ	Weight for length (z-score)

I. Introduction

Save the Children and its partner, PCI, are implementing the “Western Program of Integrated Food Security and Food Actions,” or PAISANO (its Spanish acronym) program in the 13 USAID-priority municipalities of the Quiché, Huehuetenango, and Quetzaltenango departments in Guatemala’s Western Highlands. The overall goal of the 6 year Development Food Aid Program (DFAP): **Food insecurity among vulnerable rural households in 3 departments of the Guatemala highlands reduced.** Strategic Objectives include: a) SO1: Household access to food increased, b) SO2: Malnutrition among girls and boys under 5 years reduced, and c) SO3: Community resilience improved. All the municipalities targeted by PAISANO are listed as USAID’s priority municipalities.

The Cooperative Agreement with USAID’s Office of Food for Peace was signed in July 2012 and the program officially launched on August 1, 2012. This report summarizes project start up activities and progress toward implementation targets during Fiscal Year 2013 (FY13). By the end of FY13, PAISANO had entered 93% of the communities of those programmed and has had begun working with 9,461 households, which represents 178% of the FY1 target (5,300 HH).

Program Overview and Cross Cutting Activities

The start-up of a large multiyear program like PAISANO requires a number of initial efforts aimed at establishing an administrative, operational and programmatic base, before implementing activities. The first section of this report describes progress in cross-cutting activities of the program. The following are some of the main actions pertaining to these efforts.

1. Hiring and Orienting Program Personnel

The majority of PAISANO personnel (95%) were hired in the first two quarters of FY13/IY1. The only key position pending is the Business Development Specialist, which is expected to be filled during the second quarter of FY14. In the second quarter of the year, Save the Children held workshops aimed at establishing the general guidelines for PAISANO’s operation and strengthening the knowledge of the newly-hired personnel, both from Save the Children and PCI. In addition to the start-up workshop, PAISANO staff and partners participated in USAID Rules and Regulations and TOPS-supported commodity management and SBCC trainings

2. PCI Sub-Agreement

Save the Children entered into a Sub-grant agreement with PCI in August 2013. PCI is the principal PAISANO implementer in the Huehuetenango department. In addition to participating in staff orientation sessions and the start-up workshop, SC and PCI met to discuss the USAID project requirements pertinent to the cooperative agreement, the rules and regulations governing the project. The sub-award with PCI will cover the August 15, 2012-May 15, 2018 period.

3. PAISANO Startup Workshop

Save the Children held a startup workshop in early FY13 to orient staff to the program, review the approved proposal, results framework, and detailed implementation plans. Key Save the Children and PCI personnel from Guatemala and the US participated in the event. The workshop also provided an opportunity for the partners to discuss their roles and responsibilities, develop protocols for communication and implementation, and share experiences and lessons learned

4. Relationship with Municipal Governments and Process to Enter Communities

During the second quarter, Save the Children presented PAISANO to the 13 municipal governments and the Municipal Food and Nutrition Security Commissions (COMUSANs) in the program's intervention area. The aim of these meetings was to inform local authorities on the activities PAISANO will be executing and garner local support for the program. Additionally, the meetings sought to establish mechanisms for coordination and support between PAISANO, the municipal governments and the various bodies constituting the COMUSANs.

Save the Children entered the communities based on a systematic plan that included holding meetings with the main departmental authorities (the Municipal Councils in each municipality, and the authorities and leaders of selected communities), and holding community assemblies to establish work agreements (which concluded with Joint Work Agreements signed by Save the Children and the COCODE from each site). The Agreements will govern the relationships and commitments undertaken by each party. This group of actions has required considerable time to ensure that all of PAISANO's work is fully understood by community members and key authorities.

By the end of FY13, PAISANO was implementing activities in a total of 184 communities in the 13 municipalities (93% of target 198 communities). PAISANO was unable to reach the remaining 7% of the original proposed communities because they refused to participate once the program was awarded, citing bad experiences with previous projects or institutions that has created distrust. To fulfill the project target of the total number of communities, a final selection was made from a list of alternative communities during the second quarter of the fiscal year. This list will be sent to USAID in November for its approval.

SC and PCI made preliminary visits to 305 communities (205 SC and 100 PCI) within the three departments and 13 municipalities prioritized by PAISANO and USAID. A rapid assessment was performed in each community by means of registration tools. Information collected from these diagnoses was scored accordingly. Several criteria were assessed, such as the size of the community, the existence of a COCODE, installed capacity, interest in participation, productive potential, food vulnerability and insecurity, chronic malnutrition indices, and poverty levels. The aggregate scores determined the priority of supporting each of these communities.

5. Baseline Study

In November 2012, FFP, FANTA, and the external contractor ICF/MACRO attended a workshop to plan the Baseline Survey for Title II Projects in Guatemala. Based on of the list of target PAISANO communities (198 supported in total), ICF/MACRO developed a representative sample design, identifying 94 communities to participate in the quantitative survey that took place from April – June 2013. During the same period, ICF/MACRO performed a qualitative study, visiting 4 randomly selected communities that were representative of the program intervention areas. Based on the draft report received in mid-September 2013, the following baseline values have been established for the program's impact indicators. The draft baseline study is included as Attachment G.

Based on the results of this BL study Save the Children and CRS (the two Title II Cooperating Sponsors), in conjunction with the USAID Mission, will conduct a joint analysis to refine indicator targets. The meeting is scheduled for December 2013.

Table 1. Save the Children/PCI Baseline Impact Indicators	
SO1 Agriculture/Livelihoods	
Indicator	BL Result
Average Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) FFP indicator	6.1
Household Hunger Scale (HHS): Percentage of households with moderate or severe hunger (FFP, FtF indicator)	7.6
SO2 Health and Nutrition	
Indicator	BL Result
Percentage of underweight (WAZ < -2) children aged 0-59 months FFP indicator	26.4
Percentage of stunted (HAZ < -2) children aged 0-59 months FFP and FtF indicator	74.7
Percentage of children 0-5 months of age who are exclusively breastfed FFP and FtF indicator	66.1
Percentage of children 6-23 months of age receiving a minimum acceptable diet FFP and FtF indicator	22.1

Source: ICF/MACRO Base Line draft report, September 2013

6. Monitoring and Evaluation System

During the first quarter of FY13, Save the Children hired an external firm (INSOFT) to develop the Automatized Information System (SAMI in Spanish) software. This software is aimed at creating a registry to identify and monitor program participants and the resources (activities and food) that they will receive from the PAISANO Project. By using this application, participants will be recognized by their fingerprints and photographs. SAMI's

development is occurring in 3 phases: i) Registering program participants with an emphasis on enrolling children under 2 years old and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) - this phase is complete and the data collected informed the Nutritional Census performed from April to July 2013; ii) Monitoring PAISANO activities—this phase is complete and will be used to collect monthly or quarterly quantitative data on SO and IR-specific activities, including distribution, children's growth monitoring and promotion¹, training records and delivery of supplies to each family, and iii) SAMI reports—this phase is still ongoing and it will be the main input for PAISANO's administrative management. This last phase will be developed by establishing a web platform that enables the pertinent queries from any computer connected to the Web, presenting information by means of geo-referenced maps of the different intervention activities. As part of SAMI's implementation, 4 standardization and updating workshops were held on how to use the application to register and monitor PAISANO beneficiaries. All technical staff from the various program areas participated. It is important to note that a number of beneficiary confidentiality safeguards have been built in to SAMI. Information captured through the system is only accessible to key SC personnel. All publically disseminated information is rolled up into project-level data.

7. Nutritional Survey and Participant's Registration

A census to register participants' nutritional status was performed during the third and fourth FY13 quarters of FY13. This census also gathered secondary information, such as access to

¹This data will be collected in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and on a quarterly basis.

health services, level of community organization, and available productive infrastructure, from each community. As a result of this census and subsequent registrations, 9,461 beneficiaries were registered. Table 2 shows these results, which are the outcome of communities' adequate response to the summons to participate in PAISANO.

Table 2. Communities and Participants Reached during PAISANO' First Year

Activities	FY1 Target	FY1 Achieved	(Achieved/Target)
Communities	198	185	93%
Households	5,300	9,461	178%
PLW	5,300	3,935	74%
Children 0-23 mo.	3,313	4,088	124%
Total Beneficiaries	51,677	56,766	110%

8. COSAN Establishment

Community mobilization is the basis for any rural-development program. In this regard, PAISANO, owing to its goal of reducing food insecurity, prioritized the creation of Food Security Commissions (COSANs)

in each community participating in the program. Each COSAN is composed of five members, who have been selected by community assemblies. It is important to highlight that approximately 70% of their members are women, which is a key factor due to the impact that they can have on improving the nutritional status of children. COSANs are essential to supporting the sustainability of the program in each of the target communities being covered. COSANs will be responsible for implementing aspects of PAISANO at the community level, including participation in food distribution and coordination with Farmer Leaders and Lead Mothers. During this year, 157 COSANs have been established in the 185 communities reached. The members of these organizations have received 3 training courses on the Program's approach, food logistics, and the role of each member.

9. Joint Work with USAID Partners

Under the rubric of Feed the Future and participation of USAID partners, the USAID Mission established a working group for Inter-Project Coordination. The role of group is to coordinate and harmonize approaches to address general issues such as appropriate Social Behavioral Change Communication strategies, gender integration and environmental protection issues, and communication with USAID, Government authorities, and other stakeholders at various levels. Save the Children was elected Chair to coordinate the Departmental Committee within the Quiché department and PCI for Huehuetenango. At present, 14 meetings with the Departmental Committee for USAID Partner Coordination in Quiché, Huehuetenango, and Quetzaltenango, have been carried out with the aim of establishing the mechanisms that will allow coordinated implementation in those communities where USAID partners are working. Among the outputs of this coordination are: collaborative planning to harmonize efforts and avoid duplication, and potentially, to implement a joint community intervention pilot.

10. Behavior Change and Gender

Defining a Social Behavior Change Communication strategy is a core issue for the project. The strategy is essential to facilitate the uptake and adoption of improved practices across all three PAISANO Strategic Objectives. At present, PAISANO staff are beginning to review all project information, communication and training materials needed to promote the project among the target population, in order to equip project staff to better perform their tasks, and to support social behavior change across all program components. In parallel, to ensure the systematic

incorporation of gender issues across all program activities SC, PCI and CRS have agreed to work jointly to conduct gender assessments within the Western Highlands. The aim is to develop a gender integration strategy and action plan to address the most important challenges, agree on the key priorities, and develop a common implementation approach to ensure that women and marginalized populations are empowered by and benefit from PAISANO activities.

11. Commodity Distribution

As of May 2013, PAISANO started delivering food rations to 888 families in 18 communities located in the municipalities of Chichicastenango (department of Quiché), Concepción Chiquirichapa and San Juan Ostuncalco (department of Quetzaltenango). The registration process continued throughout fiscal year 2013 and by the end of September, the program reached a total of 8,056 households in 172 communities, which represents 86.9% from the goal of 9,275. The aggregated total of commodities distributed during this stage is 574.13 metric tons that equals 53.16% from original estimations (1,080 MT). The following table shows a breakdown of the commodities distributed during that period:

ACTIVITY	RICE	BEANS	CSB	VEG OIL	TOTAL	%
PM2A Rations (PLW, Children Under 2)	157,430	157,430	157,430	51,077	523,367	91.16%
Food for Work - Regular Community Projects	8,750	3,500	-	1,415	13,665	2.38%
Food for Work - Incentives for Volunteers	23,757	9,503	-	3,839	37,099	6.46%
TOTAL	189,937	170,433	157,430	56,331	574,131	100.00%

Results by Strategic Objective

The following is a detailed discussion of the progress achieved during FY13, by Strategic Objective and Program component:

SO1: Household Food Access and Availability Increased

IR1.1: Household agricultural production diversified and increased

Training Technical Staff

With the aim of ensuring the quality of the interventions under the various SO1 activities, a total of 18 technicians and 2 field supervisors from SC and PCI were trained on best agricultural production and marketing practices and on education methodologies² to transmit messages. Non formal education for adults, in theory and practical sessions were used. Out of the 4 events that had been programmed, 3 were held. They constitute the beginning of a process that will be completed in the coming fiscal year. In addition to the topics mentioned above, technical personnel were also trained on animal production, emphasizing household poultry production and milk-goat management, with the aim of ensuring the production of animal protein that will contribute to the nutrition of those families participating in the program. Training on natural-resource management had been programmed, but it was not provided because the season of the

² Appropriate informal theoretical and practical education curricula for adults.

year and the cycle of forestry production did not correspond. Because of PAISANO startup activities, there was a delay to implement most of SO 'activities during first year including those NRM. The initial training begins with the nursery preparation in November in order to have plants ready to be planted in May-June. This training will be provided in November, January, March and April next year.

Identifying, Selecting, and Training Community Leaders

The community participative process to select agricultural leaders was undertaken in the three departments and 13 municipalities covered by the Program. By the end of the program, a total of 49 agricultural leaders had been selected and they had started their training on education methodologies and technical agricultural and livestock issues. The two training events programmed for the period were completed and the process will continue in the next two years so that there are trained Farmer Leaders in each community. They will be the sources for reference and advice when PAISANO completes its intervention.

Training Participants

Another important activity that took place in FY13 was a community mapping of the PAISANO intervention area. By means of this effort, groups of 25 to 30 producers were established, based on their geographic location. This will simplify the work of agricultural promoters and will determine their scope of action. Said work groups were organized based on elements such as production interests and available resources, such as land and irrigation. Implementation of planned agricultural activities for the first year depended mostly on the opportunity to start up at the beginning of the rainy season (April). However, this was not possible due to program start-up.

Some activities, such as training on household vegetable gardens, were executed, reaching 236 producers out of a total 1,200 that had been planned. Likewise, in regard to poultry production, 860 families were trained, out of a total 1,200 that had been programmed. It is expected that the goals that were not achieved during the first fiscal year will be accomplished during the second fiscal year, in addition to the ones that are specific to that year, in order to achieve the desired impact of Strategic Objective 1. Even though plans envisioned serving a reduced number of participants on the natural-resource issues, this was not possible due to the same reasons pertaining to the results of agricultural activities, explained in the paragraph above.

Use of improved agricultural inputs

As of the date of this report, 18 out of the 49 agricultural leaders have already started implementing demonstrative plots³. In their land In order to take advantage of the last rainfalls of the first year and the potential for residual humidity in the soil of some areas, vegetable gardens with high nutritional value were planted. A total of 86 vegetable gardens were planted and at least 150 are in the process of being established. Inasmuch as the livestock component is concerned, the only action completed was to identify the beneficiary families that will be provided goats and hens. As to natural resources, the process to implement 4 municipal nurseries has started, according to plans, in the municipalities of Cunén, Uspantán, Nebaj, and

³Demonstration plots- Each Agriculture Leader disposes of a small piece of land (100m2) where agricultural innovations and best practices are tested and promoted.

Chichicastenango. In them, native forestry and fruit species that are prevalent in the area, as well as native forage species, will be produced.

Access to savings and credit

Within this SO, and as part of its Women Empowered (WE) Initiative, PAISANO through PCI, is implementing its “savings-led” microfinance and social and economic empowerment model known as GROW (Grass Roots building Our Wealth), in order to help women build their own financial and social capital. Planning and preparation started at the end of the third quarter followed by a participatory community mobilization and group formation exercise at the beginning of the fourth quarter. The response has been overwhelming and, though targets were not set for Year 1, by the end of the reporting period, 1,480⁴ individuals (97% women), have been organized in 76 savings and social empowerment groups.

IR1.3: Access to markets increased

Complete Value Chain analysis on non FtF cash crops

An analysis of commercial chains of those products not being covered by Feed the Future was programmed for this year. Because of location and potential, potatoes and fruits such as apples and peaches were contemplated for this endeavor. Each crop was characterized and an analysis of its commercialization process was used. This will be quite useful when proposing strategies aimed both at improving production and at commercializing products in the ensuing years of program intervention.

SO2: Chronic Malnutrition among children under 5 reduced

IR.2.1 Use of quality MCHN services increased

During FY13, the technical SO2 team gathered information to assess the capabilities, needs, and resources of community health services and volunteer personnel and to map organizations and referral/counter-referral systems in 161 communities, 13 health districts, 6 health-provider jurisdictions, and 33 health services, such as health posts and convergence centers. In the first quarter of FY14, a diagnosis report will be developed. It will be useful to design and implement a plan to train community health personnel and a referral and counter-referral strategy.

In order to introduce the PAISANO project, establish agreements aimed at coordinating actions in communities, and approve Social Behavior Change (SBC) materials, meetings were held with the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance (MSPAS). Out of 6 meetings programmed at the local level, 24 were held with MSPAS Areas, Districts, and Health Providers, and 2 meetings were held at the central level with the Food and Nutrition Security Program (PROSAN), and the Department of Health Promotion and Education (PROEDUSA). Signing Letters of Understanding with Health Areas where the program is being executed has been planned for the first FY14quarter.

In the last quarter of this year, two training workshops were held in where 22 Mother Leaders (ML) participated. They included topics such as leadership (leaders’ FNS actions, the role of

⁴83% of participants are also members of households currently targeted by SO2.

community leaders; community solidarity), MLs' roles, and responsibilities, malnutrition, and the 1000-day-window strategy; complementary feeding, and demonstrations on how to prepare foods.

During the census and the Program's first growth monitoring and promotion session, the SO2 technical team referred 42 children with acute malnutrition to MSPAS health services for treatment, and 60 follow-up visits were performed. Referred children improved their nutritional status based on their WHZ.

Some activities under this result were re-programmed for FY14 in the approved PREP, such as writing the report on the MSPAS diagnosis, developing, and implementing a training plan for health community personnel, a referral and counter-referral strategy, and an advocacy plan.

IR.2.2 Use of mother and child health and nutrition household practices increased

During community food distribution, key messages about complementary feeding, hygiene when preparing donated food, and danger signs were disseminated. Participants practiced hand washing and tasted foods prepared with CSB.

The first CBGMP was performed in September, by SO2 and M&E PAISANO staff at Community Health Centers, in 184 communities out of the 198 that had been programmed. 75% of boys and girls who had been registered attended the monitoring session. The gap is due to the 13 communities that have still not been registered and one community in Huehuetenango where monitoring will be performed at the beginning of FY2. As an aid for CBGMP, a nutritional-status table was designed. This table will be useful when counseling and following up boys and girls at the household level.

During FY13, SC and PCI Programmatic, Communication, and Gender specialists developed a proposal for a Household FNS Plan. This proposal will be reviewed, analyzed, validated, and implemented in the first FY14 quarter. Even though this plan has not yet been implemented, a total of 95 home visits have been made in order to strengthen the adoption of donated-food hygiene, storage, and consumption practices.

During the fourth quarter, a training workshop aimed at the SO2 technical team was held with the purpose of strengthening SBC capabilities and skills, and streamlining implementation. In addition, other technical contents, such as CBGMP, Counseling, Breastfeeding, Complementary Feeding, Food Preparation Demonstrations, guidelines, and methodologies to perform the MSPAS diagnosis were included in this workshop. At the end of the year, 86 demonstrations on how to prepare nutritive meals, out of the 233 that had been programmed, were held, achieving 37% of the goal. This reduced execution was due to the fact that Chichicastenango and Quetzaltenango ML were not selected and trained until the last semester. Another factor was the process to select MLs in Huehuetenango and Quiché North, which started during the last month of the year, because the census was not completed until August.

SO3: Community Resilience Improved

IR. 3.1 Community preparedness to handle and respond to adverse shocks improved

Establishing New COMREDs and COLREDs and Strengthening Those Already Operating to Manage and Respond to Risks

To determine the current status of Local Coordinators for Disaster Reduction (COLREDs) and Municipal Coordinators for Disaster Reduction (COMREDs) in PAISANO's coverage area, an initial diagnosis was conducted by an independent consulting firm, "Asociación La Brecha."

The results indicated that out of the 8 municipalities that were being studied, only 4 had organized⁵ COMREDs. Out of the 108 communities being studied, only 26 have COLREDs and out of these, 24 mentioned having received training on their roles, and the rest had only empirical notions. Therefore, they need to be standardized, strengthened, and provided guidance on such an important issue as disasters, and then linked to FNS.

Coordination with Municipal and Community Organizations to Seek Implementation of the SO3 System

Twenty-five (25) out of the planned 43 information meetings were held, both at the municipal level with COMUDEs and COMREDs and at the community level with COLREDs and COCODEs, with the aim of providing them with information on the PAISANO approach, and to start implementing the Resilient Community system⁶, as a group of innovative actions in the area covered by the program. Thus, 59% of the target was achieved. The low achievement rate can be attributed to the program's initial focus on start-up.

Meeting with Schools in Target Communities to Promote Disaster-Preparedness Mechanisms (School Plan)

This activity has required, firstly, raising the awareness of teachers so that they recognize the importance of preparing for emergencies in 12 schools (63%) out of the 19 programmed. This was achieved by means of workshops in which Technical Administrative Coordinators, supervisors, principals, and teachers participated. This target was not fully achieved because the school year is about to end; nevertheless, these actions will continue next January, when schools reopen. Community meetings were also held in 11 communities (58%) where COLREDs were already organized, in order to promote the disaster-preparedness strategies. Nineteen (19) of these meetings had been planned for this fiscal year; however, this goal was not achieved due to the late start of field activities.

Implementing Community Risk Mapping and Mitigation Plans

Efforts to define Risk Maps (emphasizing food insecurity) by holding focus groups, developing histories, and gathering data are ongoing; through the use of Geographic Information system (GIS), in coordination with Specialists from the Program's three strategic objectives. In order to reinforce this community mapping system, orthophotos⁷ have been obtained for 10 municipalities in Quiché, Quetzaltenango, and Huehuetenango. The aim of this group of mapping activities is to generate the first map of communities, in which the main factors affecting FNS in each

⁵ Organized, meaning, COMREDs already have a municipality agreement and most of the members have been named.

⁶ Resilient Communities are those with the capacity to put in place prevention, mitigation and response activities to adverse factors that affects their normal development

⁷ (From the Greek word *Orthós*: correct, accurate) This is a photograph of an area of the surface of the earth in which all elements are shown at the same scale, free of errors and distortions, with the same validity as cartographic plans.

<http://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ortofotografia>

community will be analyzed. This is a strategic tool that will be available to PAISANO staff, community leaders, and institutions in the local and Western Highlands.

Provide Resources (Technical support, supplies, and FFW) to support DRR plans

In regard to the technical support and materials provided during this first year, two projects to rehabilitate the piped-water systems damaged by the Agatha tropical storm were identified and assessed. These will be tripartite projects (PAISANO, the Municipality and the beneficiary community), and PAISANO will contribute some materials and accessories. In terms of FFW, 2 Chichicastenango communities whose piped-water systems are being rehabilitated were supported.

Facilitate Development of Economic Development Plans with COMUDES

Local economic-development and food-security profiles developed out of the mapping are expected to be implemented in coordination with the Feed the Future Value Chains Program. Their execution is still pending because the program team has just started working in the Quetzaltenango, Chichicastenango, and Northern Quiché areas. Inasmuch as developing 2 economic development plans with COMUDES –one in Chichicastenango and the other one in the municipality of Uspantán– coordination has been established with SEGEPLAN so as to resume the exercise that they recently performed to develop Municipal Development Plans and also the work this Governmental organization is conducted through participative workshops with local actors to formulate Local Economic Development plans from the municipality. Depending on the results of these plans and the communities to be involved, PAISANO could be part of a joint effort.

IR. 3.2 Community and municipality governance improved

Training on governance and awareness-raising on leadership and gender with COCODEs and COMUDES will be a cross-cutting of all Strategic Objectives and it will take place throughout the next fiscal year.

Making Information Exchange between COCODEs and COMUDES More Efficient in order to Share Good Governance Practices

This is part of the startup actions to promote good governance practices with COCODEs and COMUDES, and as mentioned above, information is now available on the structure of each one of these organizations and the first agreements for their training have been established. To that end, 17 meetings have been held with the same number of COCODEs and 14 with the same number of COMUDES.

II. Success Stories

Inter-institutional Coordination Saves Lives in Guatemala's Western Region

When PAISANO carried out the nutritional census, the beneficiary pictured below, who was 15 months old at that time, was part of the 1.4 percent of boys and girls with acute malnutrition in Guatemala, according to ENSMI 2008-2009 data.

After three months of participation in PAISANO's recuperative programming, she is happy playing and eats better, she changed her nutrition status from moderate to mild acute malnutrition. Those days of sleepiness and tiredness have disappeared from her short life as a result of three key factors: Her family's interest, inter-institutional coordination and the involvement of community volunteers.

Coordinated actions by the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance (MSPAS) and PAISANO were key to this achievement. Opportune referrals and counter-referrals, among other actions, helped to save her life. When her mother, was apprised of the situation, she worriedly explained: *"I have always gone to the health post. They have always told me that my daughter was a little underweight, but I did not believe them because I see that my daughter is fine. She's a little thin, but that seemed normal to me."*



Beneficiary is looked after by her mother, who is worried and has taken measures to increase her weight, feeding her RUTF.

"The girl was taken to the Program's Nutritional Census, where she was weighed and measured on June 28. There, technicians detected that she was suffering from moderate acute malnutrition, so she was immediately referred to the nearest health service, which is located in the Tzanabaj community, 10 kilometers away", stated a PAISANO technician.

Her recovery is an example of success that combines a family's interest in improving the health and nutrition of their boys and girls, MSPAS' interest in complying with its responsibilities, and the community's organizing to solve its problems.

III. Lessons Learned

1. Based on the experiences of the first year, targets established for the 1st year were quite high for the three Program Strategic Objectives. This was due to the time SC staff had to invest in program startup activities, such as: Selecting and entering communities, establishing community actors such as Food and Nutrition Security Commissions –COSANs– and Leaders; approaching municipal authorities; designing, developing, and testing the M&E system and performing censuses. An additional concern is that initial activities must be undertaken sequentially, since one stage must be completed before proceeding to the next one.
2. Contrary to the experiences had in those municipalities where the previous Title II program had been implemented, Program positioning in some new geographic areas has met with some difficulties. This is due to the distrust shown by local authorities, leaders, and families, as a result of the bad experiences that they have had with other projects and organizations, the disputes among community members, and the paternalist attitudes that contravene PAISANO's approach. Notwithstanding this and the fact that they were hesitant at first, after learning more about the Program and listening to the experiences of other participants, most communities agreed to participate in PAISANO activities after a second visit.
3. Communication messages aimed at PAISANO participants –families, volunteers, leaders, authorities and partners– must be clear and simple, and very explicit. This will encourage

their trust in the program, especially in the new geographic areas, and will improve the Program's credibility.

Attachments

The following is a list of the attachments included in this report

- D. Indicator Performance Tracking Table (IPTT)
- E. Detailed Implementation Plan
- F. Expenditure Report
- G. Baseline Survey
- H. Supplemental Materials
- I. Monetization Tables
- J. Standardized Annual Performance Questionnaire (SAPQ)
- K. Beneficiary and Resource Tracking Table